



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Plague in Peru.

Assistant Surgeon Wightman reports, November 17, as follows:

Week ended November 17, 1906. The British steamship *Chile* was dispatched on the 13th for Ancon, Canal Zone, with general cargo and a total personnel of 183, of whom 16 new members of crew, 32 cabin, and 43 steerage passengers were from this port. The vessel was fumigated, steerage baggage was inspected and passed or disinfected, and steerage passengers for Panama were vaccinated unless they showed evidence of immunity to smallpox.

Advices from the director de salubridad, just received, report plague as follows: In Trujillo, a case on the 6th instant; in Catacaos (near Piura, inland from Paita), a case on the 3d instant; in Mollendo, a case on the 3d instant. One house in Lima was disinfected on October 22, and another on the 15th instant, dead rodents having been found in it, and one was disinfected on the 7th instant for smallpox.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Cholera in Manila and the provinces—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Quarantine against Amoy removed—Out-going quarantine of vessels leaving for interisland ports discontinued.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, October 31, November 9, 16, and 19, as follows:

Week ended October 20, 1906. Quarantinable diseases reported for the city of Manila as follows: Cholera, 10 cases; 7 deaths.

During the same period cholera was reported from the provinces as follows:

Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bulacan.....	1	0
Rizal.....	4	4
Pampanga.....	1	1
Pangasinan.....	1	0
Nueva Ecija.....	22	23
Tarlac.....	1	1
Cavite.....	1	1
Tayabas.....	5	4
Total.....	36	34

During the week vessels cleared for United States ports as follows:

On October 15 the American steamship *Shawmut*, with 144 crew and 51 passengers, was granted a consular bill of health for Tacoma via Hongkong and Japan ports. All persons on board were inspected at the hour of sailing. Cargo and baggage certified.

On October 18 the American steamship *Dakota*, with 289 crew and 161 passengers, en route from Hongkong to Seattle, was granted a supplemental bill of health after the usual inspection of personnel and cargo.

On October 19 the American barkentine *Louisiana*, with 15 crew, was granted a consular bill of health for Port Townsend. Crew were bathed and their dunnage disinfected at Mariveles.

On October 20 the British steamship *Chingtu*, with 70 crew and 36 passengers, en route from Yokohama to Zamboanga, was granted a supplemental bill of health after the usual inspection.

Week ended October 27, 1906: Cholera, 5 cases, 5 deaths.

Cholera reported from the provinces as follows:

Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Rizal.....	2	1
Bulacan.....	0	1
Laguna.....	1	1
Pampanga.....	2	2
Tarlac.....	3	3
Nueva Ecija.....	9	7
Iloilo.....	630	446
Total.....	647	461

Cholera has practically disappeared from the island of Luzon, which includes Manila. In all of Luzon, for the week covered by this report, only 22 cases and 20 deaths were reported; 5 of these occurred in the city of Manila.

The outlook in the province of Iloilo is grave, principally on account of the attitude which the people of that province take toward the outbreak. In spite of the fact that 630 cases with 446 deaths were reported for the week ended October 27, they refuse to believe that true cholera is present, and they are entirely indifferent to the recommendations of the health authorities. The disease has so far been confined entirely to the province of Iloilo, thus showing that the outgoing quarantine imposed upon vessels has been effective.

During the early part of November the sugar crop, upon which practically all the revenues of Iloilo and nearby provinces depend, must be moved, and it is thought that the present quarantine requirements on vessels will have to be considerably modified, even at the risk of permitting the further spread of cholera.

Upon the recommendation of the governor-general, based upon a request of the provincial board of the province of Iloilo, the quarantine between ports in Iloilo Province was lifted October 19.

Upon the receipt of official information from the American consul at Amoy that no plague had been reported for more than twenty days, the circular letter, copy of which is inclosed, was issued by this office.

Vessels cleared for United States ports, as follows:

On October 24, the British steamship *South America*, with 37 crew, en route from Kobé to New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health. All persons on board inspected prior to sailing.

On October 26, the British steamship *Oanfa*, with 86 crew, en route to Liverpool via Cebu, was granted a consular bill of health.

The following letter was addrest to the consul at Amoy in response to an inquiry in regard to the withdrawal of quarantine at ports in the Philippine Islands against Amoy. A circular of instructions revoking quarantine of vessels from Amoy was sent to the quarantine officers at island ports.

[Inclosures.]

MANILA, P. I., October 8, 1906.

The UNITED STATES CONSUL, Amoy, China.

SIR: Referring to your cablegram of September 21, 1906, "No plague ten days; when do you intend to withdraw quarantine? Advise by telegraph;" and the reply from this office of September 21, 1906, "Twenty days after last case," and your telegram of October 8, 1906, "No plague three weeks," I have the honor to recommend that you inform the shipping interests at your port that no quarantine will be imposed at Philippine ports on vessels from Amoy as long as the favorable conditions reported by you with regard to quarantinable diseases at Amoy continue to obtain. The usual disinfection which has been done for the past few years, however, will be continued as heretofore. Therefore vessels clearing from your port to the Philippines should be directed to call at the Mariveles (Manila), Iloilo, or Cebu quarantine stations for such disinfection as may be necessary before attempting to enter any Philippine ports.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.

MANILA, P. I., October 9, 1906.

MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

SIR: I have to inclose herewith for your information and guidance copy of a letter sent to the American consul at Amoy by this office October 8, 1906. The letter is self-explanatory and revokes the quarantine imposed upon vessels from Amoy promulgated in the circular letter from this office dated April 5, 1906.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.

Week ended November 3, 1906: Cholera, no cases, 2 deaths.
Cholera reported from the provinces as follows:

Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Nueva Ecija	0	2
Tarlac	5	4
Pampanga	2	2
Laguna	4	3
Total	11	11

Vessels cleared for United States ports as follows:

On November 3 the British steamship *Indrani*, with 58 crew, en route from Yokohama to New York and Boston, was granted a supplemental bill of health. Cargo certified, 8,299 pieces miscellaneous. All persons on board inspected at the hour of departure.

Week ended November 10, 1906: Cholera, 1 case, 1 death.

Cholera reported from the provinces as follows:

Provinces.	Cases.	Deaths.
Rizal	3	3
Pampanga	3	3
Nueva Ecija	1	1
Tarlac	1	1
Iloilo	175	99
Total	183	107

Owing to the improved conditions with regard to cholera in and around Manila, the outgoing quarantine detention on vessels leaving Manila for other Philippine ports was removed on November 10, 1906. Copy of the circular letter issued is inclosed herewith.

Vessel cleared for United States ports as follows:

On November 8 the British steamship *Kennebec*, with 48 crew and 2 passengers, en route from Shanghai to Boston and New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health. Cargo inspected and certified. All persons on board inspected at the hour of departure.

[Circular.]

MANILA, P. I., November 10, 1906.

To the owners and agents of vessels and others concerned:

Owing to the improvement in the cholera situation in Manila and vicinity, hereafter no outgoing quarantine detention will be imposed upon vessels leaving Manila for other Philippine ports, provided the master of each vessel will agree to proceed to the nearest quarantine station in the event that any suspicious illness should make its appearance aboard his vessel.

All vessels leaving Manila will be required to obtain a bill of health, as heretofore.

Very respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.

*Improvement in cholera situation in the provinces of Luzon and Iloilo—
Quarantine at Iloilo raised.*

Week ended November 17, 1906: Cholera, 3 cases, 3 deaths.

Cholera was reported from the provinces as follows:

Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Pampanga	4	4
Tarlac	13	9
Nueva Ecija	1	1
Iloilo	142	103
Total	160	117

Cholera in Manila and the entire island of Luzon occurs now only in a sporadic form, and it does not seem to have any tendency to spread. For the week ended November 17, 1906, there were only 21 cases and 18 deaths, which occurred in almost as many widely separated places.

In the province of Iloilo there has also been some improvement as far as the number of cases is concerned, but owing to the failure of the provincial officials to cooperate in carrying out the sanitary measures the disease has spread to the province of Capiz, and cases of illness, suspicious of cholera, have also been reported from Catubig, Samar. Talisay, in Occidental Negros, became infected thru a person who came from Baratoc, but thru the very energetic measures used by the health officials of Negros the disease was finally stamped